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SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1954

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Introduction

During the past year, approval was received for two schemes (Capital costs of Senior Secondary School and Berbera Port) which in the last report were shown as "Schemes Awaiting Approval" and two others comprising a comprehensive scheme for a number of pilot Irrigation and Soil Conservation Projects and a gum warehouse in Aden were also approved as new additions to the Development Plan. Provision has been made for a Scheme of Anthropological Research from centrally controlled C.D. & W. Funds.

Of a total of 36 Schemes approved against the Protectorate allocation of C.D. & W. Funds, 16 have been completed and in two of these supplementary grants have been approved to provide tensions to capital works.

In addition, four Schemes (one of which has been completed) are now financed from a Central allocation of Development Funds.

At the time of writing, news is awaited of the amount of Colonial Development and Welfare funds which will be made available to the Protectorate for the 1955-1960 period as a result of the proposals for additional development finance which were recently laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State. Considerable reliance must necessarily be placed on development funds by this grant-aided territory which does not possess the resources to finance many necessary projects from its own budget.

The emphasis of development under the existing plans and the principle of development in the years ahead is the reduction of the Protectorate's dependence on imported foodstuffs by agricultural extension and an expansion of exports by increased utilisation of the natural resources of the country, particularly animal products.

Mr. Dowson, the Date expert who inaugurated the Date Introduction Scheme in 1949, paid a visit to the Protectorate in the early part of the year during which time he carried out a detailed examination of all the experimental plantations.

The construction of water ponds (ballehs) near the southern boundary of the Protectorate by the use of heavy earth-moving machinery came to an end in the latter part of the year. A total of 19 "ballehs" have been made.

The Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State visited and toured the Protectorate during the year and, arising out of his report, proposals have been made for an expansion of the work carried out by the Forestry Scheme.

The New Group Hospital at Hargeisa was opened in October and the old Hospital is now functioning as a Tuberculosis Hospital. A supplementary grant was received for the building of a Medical Store near the Group Hospital.

The Senior Secondary School has moved from Sheikh to Borama and the first students to take the General Certificate of Education in the Protectorate will sit for their examination at the end of the 4 year course in 1957 and 1958. A supplementary grant was authorised to enable the building of further boarding accommodation at the Girls' School, Burao.

Proposals for the improvement of Berbera Port facilities and extension of the Shaab Pier to a low water depth of three fathoms were approved during the year and the Consulting Engineers are now engaged on the preparation of detailed drawings and specifications. The extension of the pier will permit coastal vessels such as those which operate in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea area to tie up alongside and the survey of the extension work took into account the possible need later to extend the pier by a further 750 feet to provide berthing space at $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms low tide for ocean going ships.

Approval for five out of the six projects submitted for Irrigation and Soil Conservation was received during the year. It was decided that it would be unwise to proceed with the sixth project for flood irrigating an area of land at Kabri Bahr until such time as further expert opinion could be obtained regarding the quality of the soil which is much inferior to the soil in other areas where it is intended to grow crops by flash irrigation methods. Dr. Greene, Adviser to the Secretary of State on Tropical Soils, visited the area in the latter part of this year and arising out of his recommendations it is likely

that a small pilot Scheme will be submitted, designed to obtain data regarding the volume of water which might be available and the types of crops which could be raised. In order to finance the Irrigation and Soil Conservation projects, the Protectorate C.D. & W. allocation was increased by £60,000 by a grant from the Central African Reserve.

Progress on each Scheme will be found in the notes following this introduction. Schemes for which additional funds have been approved are:-

Serial No. 5 in the Financial Summary	D.1034	P.W.D. Stores, Workshops etc.
,, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,	D.1471	Hargeisa Hospital
,, ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,	D.1612	Girls' Boarding School, Burao.
,, ,, 33 ,, ,, ,,	D.2021	Senior Secondary School.
,, ,, 40 ,, ,, ,,	D.2143	New Broadcasting Station.

Under New Schemes, provision has been approved for the purchase of a site in Aden for the building of a Gum Store. This proposal was based on the recommendation of the Assistant Conservator of Forests who has established the fact that the export of gum from the Protectorate suffers considerably through lack of proper storage facilities in Aden. There appears to be no prospect of the gum being marketted elsewhere than in Aden.

The Colonial Social Research Council has sponsored the visit of an Anthropologist to study sociological problems and funds have been made available from the Central allocation. The purpose of this study is explained in more detail in the note under Scheme 41.

Arising out of the visit of Dr. Mann of the Kenya Department of Veterinary services, a Scheme is now awaiting approval which involves the establishment of an Abattoir and processing factory at Berbera which would buy old and unprofitable camels from the local herds. Initially the factory would produce protein stock feed and refined fat, bone meal, fertilizers and camel hides. In addition bones, fish, and blood from the municipal abattoirs may be processed.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES

Scheme No. 1. Economic Survey - D.484, 484A and 484B : £55,505

This Scheme closed on the 31st March, 1954, and after allowing for revenue from sales of the Report, net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £55,447.

Scheme No. 2. General Development - D.486 : £163,215

This Scheme was finally closed on the 31st March, 1952, with a net expenditure of £163,118.

Scheme No. 3. Date Cultivation - D.882 and 882A : £45,000

While there has been a very high mortality rate on the imported shoots of approximately 73%, the importations from Tunisia have done very well with only 26% losses at the time of the last count. Much of this was due to the fact that they were introduced to the Hargeisa nursery before transplanting to the Date gardens. As a result of a suggestion that subsidiary crops should be planted in these gardens, as is done in date cultivations in the Arab, Persian and Indian date growing world, a considerable range of fruit trees, fodder and vegetables were planted in the gardens at Manjasseh and Bihendulah at the beginning of the cool season and a high proportion are flourishing. Fruit trees include orange, grape fruit, avacado pear, fig, mango, dwarf banana and almond, while fodder crops are represented by elephant grass and lucerne. The production of vegetables as subsidiary crops has had to be limited by the present low demand.

From the careful records which have been kept of each date shoot, it has become clear that where a shoot does not show some indication of vigorous life within the first few months, it is unlikely to survive.

While the progress of the Scheme has suffered by the high mortality rate, it is however encouraging to record that from some 900 palms there are 2,353 daughter offshoots or an average of between 2 and 3 each. It is proposed to transplant the daughter offshoots by transferring half to the Hargeisa Forest nursery before planting out and the other half will be planted direct in the actual date introduction gardens. By this means, it will be possible

to see which method is more favourable for the propagation of shoots locally produced. 43 palms of the early importations bore fruit during the year. It should be remembered that it may take upto 20 years before the palms are in full production.

Net expenditure upto 31st December, 1954, was £33,547.

Scheme No. 4. Borama Primary School - D.975 : £21,174

This School was opened in September, 1950, and the Scheme closed with a net expenditure of £21,174.

Scheme No. 5. P.W.D. Store, Workshops etc. - D.1034 : £9,577

This Scheme was completed on the 31st March, 1953, and net expenditure to date has been £9,368.

Scheme No. 6. Ballehs - D.1338 : £18,500

A total number of 19 ballehs (water ponds) have been completed and the Scheme is now closing.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £17,451.

Scheme No. 7. Grazing Control - D.1386 : £14,000

It has been decided to close this Scheme on 31st March, 1955, as it is considered that no elaborate schemes will succeed in this country unless and until the people are prepared to support grazing control and carry it out themselves through Local Authorities, District Councils and elders supported by the Administrative Officers of the Districts concerned. It has been found that the chances of the successful adoption of grazing control do not depend upon the logic of its necessity to the people and their stock. Other factors, tribal rights, feuds, tensions and personalities are constantly intruding and have an influence completely overshadowing the intrinsic value of good pasture management. It has therefore been decided that an attempt will be made to get the elders to assume responsibility for closures. On the success of the first phase of any such attempt to arrange voluntary closures must depend the possibility of arranging for further closures elsewhere in the Protectorate. At this stage, therefore, it is unnecessary to employ Pasture Officers or Grazing Control Officers

and the only Grazing Control Officer remaining in the Protectorate left in July 1954 on completion of his contract. Provision for the Scheme was therefore reduced to £14,000.

Net expenditure to the 31st December, 1954, was £12,973.

Scheme No. 8. Transport Pool for Agricultural Schemes - D.1396 : £20,000

The Pool remains at the strength of 7 Land Rovers, two 3-ton lorries and a light truck. All vehicles are issued to individual schemes with the exception of two Land Rovers which are retained for the use of Headquarter staff on duties connected with Departmental C.D. & W. Schemes.

The Scheme provides an invaluable service, but the vehicles are showing severe signs of wear and tear and maintenance, which is undertaken by the Public Works Department, is becoming increasingly expensive.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £12,296.

Scheme No. 9. Junior Secondary School, Borama - D.1417 : £21,500

The School was completed in December, 1952, at a total cost of £21,394. The name was changed to "The Vocational Training Centre" and the establishment was transferred to Sheikh later in the year. The buildings were taken over by the Senior Secondary School under Scheme No. D.2021.

Net expenditure was £21,394.

Scheme No.10. Fisheries - D.1434 : £19,624.

The Fisheries Officer resigned his appointment and left in May, 1954. He was replaced in December by an officer who was lately Senior Fisheries Officer in the Sudan.

The Fisheries dhow has now been fitted with a diesel engine which gives it a speed of 7 to 8 knots. It has not been possible to sell the vessel "Steadfast" and it has been brought back to Berbera. While progress in the scheme has been held up by the lack of a suitable vessel, enquiries have been made into possible overseas markets. Ceylon appears to be the most promising field followed by Zanzibar and East Africa. The Fisheries Officer is pursuing these enquiries and also hopes to try out some Fisheries Co-operative Schemes since he has had considerable experience in such Schemes

run with success in the Sudan.

Net expenditure to the 31st December, 1954, was £13,113.

Scheme No. 11. Improvement of Hides and Skins - D.1446 - £16,800

The Hides and Skins Officer is assisted by a staff of 5 Skin Graders including one Probationer. Difficulties have been experienced in the training of these men in the art of flaying as the flaying of sheep and goats throughout the country is carried out by women and is a jealously guarded profession. The Military authorities at Burao, however, have recently granted permission for all flaying of ration mutton to be done by the staff of the Hides and Skins Officer and this has had the immediate result of rapidly improving their skill.

While improved methods of flaying will increase the value of the skins, the condition of the majority of stores is still unsatisfactory and leads to considerable deterioration of the skins. In countries with large and prosperous hides and skins industries, the preparation of the skins for export and their storage is covered by legislation. The work of the Hides and Skins Officer has now reached a point when little further progress in the improvement of hides and skins can be expected without the enactment of a comprehensive Hides and Skins Ordinance, which is under consideration.

Considerable concern was felt at the very low standard of flaying and drying of the sheepskins emanating from the Aden butcheries. These skins are from sheep exported from Somaliland and are therefore classified in trade as "Berbera Blackheads". The flaying is done by untrained abattoir hands and there is no comparison between their work and that performed by the skilled hands of Somali womenfolk. The large number of poor quality sheepskins from the Aden butcheries undoubtedly tends to lower the standard of the Somaliland product, and it is therefore in the interests of the Protectorate to improve the flaying in the Aden abattoirs. To this end one of the more competent Skin Graders was sent to Aden for a period of five months with the object of instructing the abattoir hands in improved methods of flaying. This proved remarkably successful during the period

the Skin Grader was present in the abattoirs, but when he left the standard of Dressing again fell to its former low level. This problem is one of some urgency but the solution is not immediately apparent.

Market research has not been neglected but the profound lack of modern business methods evinced by the majority of Somali traders militates against the successful establishment of trading relationships between this country and business houses in the United Kingdom. Those Continental firms, however, who do not insist so rigidly on the strict adherence to contract terms may prove willing to purchase mixed consignments of goats and sheep skins direct from the Somali producer and this line of approach is being investigated.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £7,450.

Scheme No. 12. Afgavo-Mait Road - D.1450 - £53,677

This Scheme closed with a final net expenditure of £53,891. Approval is being sought for the over-expenditure of £214.

Scheme No. 13. Yemeni Farms - D.1455 : £6,000

The original intention of this Scheme was to lay out and maintain a series of bunded farms as demonstration units. These plots did not prove entirely satisfactory due largely to the high cost of their maintenance and the difficulty of providing adequate supervision. They were therefore handed over to suitable farmers and the ox teams, which were originally purchased to build the bunds and maintain the farms, were augmented and converted into bund-building hire service teams. Demands for the services of these ox-teams have been very considerable, especially in Borama District, and there is little doubt that the object of the Scheme - a widespread scatter of well-bunded farms managed by their owners who have themselves paid for the improvement - is being achieved. However, the season in which the teams can operate is restricted to the period between the time when the farmer or his stock clears the last bite of stover of one crop from the ground and that of sowing of the next. Farmers are unwilling to permit the erection of bunds on their lands, which naturally causes considerable disturbance of the soil, until it is cleared of every vestige of stock feed. The working season is therefore reduced to six months or less and, during the off-season, bullocks have to be herded and fed. For this reason, the Scheme as it is now run is not self-supporting but on the other

hand the educational value of these bunded farms is considered to justify some subsidisation of those farmers who have accepted the advice of the department to have their farms bunded. It is estimated that the cost of the work is about a half as much again as the amount which the farmer pays for the use of the teams.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £3,769.

Scheme No. 14 - Experimental Farms - D.1458 : £7,500

This Scheme has been modified for the same reasons as for Yemeni Farms. The small experimental plots have been closed down and their place has been taken by a central farm of some 20 acres which, situated about 22 miles west of Hargeisa and close to the Hargeisa/Borama road, serves the chief grain growing areas of the Protectorate.

This farm, known as Aborein Experimental Farm, is divided into six equal contour strips with anti-erosion grass-strips between each. Three strips are in cultivation and three under grass fallow at any one time. This is entirely an arbitrary arrangement as at present there is no bank of agricultural knowledge from which guidance on the design of rotations and the ratio between rest and cultivation periods can be drawn. Priority has been given to fertilizer trials and the control of insect and fungus pests. There was some damage from locust invasions during the germination period of the experimental crop. This was followed by a further two intense infestations, the last of which completely destroyed the crop. All experiments were laid out by the District Agricultural Officer so as to permit statistical analysis of the results and the farm, before the locust invasion, was a model of order and neatness. It is therefore a great disappointment that the first year's work on the farm has provided no results.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £3,745.

Scheme No. 15 : Forestry - D.1459 : £2,900

The Forester, during his leave in the United Kingdom, attended short courses on game management, interpretation of aerial photographs and saw maintenance. The Forest Assistant is attending a two-year course at the Cyprus Forestry College. Two Forest Rangers are attending a two-year course with the Forest Department, Sudan. One member of the staff is also receiving training in Draughtsmanship with the Chief Geologist. A course for 18 Forest Guards was held by the Forester for one month at Erigavo. The Assistant Conservator of Forests also spent three weeks in the Sudan.

The Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State visited the Protectorate during the year and proposals have now been made for the Forest service to be replanned on a broader and more secure basis, including an increase in the professional staff.

An amendment to the Charcoal Ordinance to effect greater control on this industry was made during the year and demonstrations in the making of charcoal from deadwood have been continued.

A small portable sawbench has been worked on an experimental scale to convert juniper waste-wood for use in joinery; permits have been given for small quantities of Juniper and Box (Buxus hildebrandtii) to be cut from Dalo and Gaan Libah forest reserves. Specimens of the seedfly which attacks juniper were bred out in Erigavo and sent to a specialist in Edinburgh whose report is now awaited. No new forest reserves were declared during the year but proposals have been submitted for another two. Encouragement is being given to bee-keeping in the forests and a store for frankincense has been built by the Government at Mait.

There has been little demand for plants from the Department's tree nurseries and nursery work will, in future, be restricted to departmental trials with exotic species etc. The nurseries at Berbera suffered severely from locust damage. The Damas tree (Conocarpus lancifolius) has given promise of being easy to regenerate in suitable places and about one acre has been planted up in the watercourse at Lafarug. The object is to

establish a group of trees to act as a natural seed supply for areas lower down the river. Any areas of regeneration found can then be protected. There are two plantations at Berbera. In one area, 1½ acres have been planted with Acacia Arabica (Marar) and some Mesquite (Prosopis) . In the other at Batalaleh the Dom palm is showing promise and the Damas plantation has been extended by about 3 acres.

Despite heavy locust attacks, the forest reserve at Burao has shown considerable improvement since its establishment 18 months ago.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £20,537.

Scheme No. 16. Hargeisa Hospital - D.1471 : £85,128

The new Group Hospital was opened in October this year and approval has been received for the building of a medical store. The cost will be met partly from C.D. & W. and partly from Protectorate funds.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £78,378.

Scheme No. 17. Housing for Expatriate Staff - Agricultural Schemes - D.1473: £19,000

This Scheme was completed during the year with a net expenditure of £18,369.

Scheme No. 18. Temporary Expatriate Staff (Education) - D.1512: £10,862

This Scheme provides for three Education Officers as follows:-

(a) Education Officer, Technical (Trade School)

This Officer, apart from U.K. leave, was on duty throughout the year.

(b) Education Officer, Technical (Trade School)

This Officer left on resignation in January, 1954. A replacement has been appointed and will arrive in January, 1955.

(c) Education Officer, General Subjects

This Officer was on duty throughout the year.

The Officers filling these appointments have now been made permanent and pensionable.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954 : £6,381.

Scheme No. 19. Additional Workshop Accommodation, Intermediate School, Sheikh - D.1513 : £1,500

This Scheme was completed on the 31st March, 1954, with a net expenditure of £1,232.

Scheme No. 20. Irrigation Survey - D.1518 : £1,514

This Scheme closed in 1952 with a net expenditure of £1,376. As a result of the report of the Surveyor and on the advice of the Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, the Hydrological Survey Scheme D.1812 was established.

Scheme No. 21. Care of Destitute Children - D.1528 : £1,583

This Scheme was closed as a Development Scheme in 1952. The local recurrent costs of the Save the Children Fund settlement in Hargeisa are now shared between the Save the Children Fund and the Protectorate Government.

Final net expenditure on the scheme was £1,583.

Scheme No. 22. Trade School - D.1549 : £13,130

This School, opened in 1952, received a second intake of 35 boys in 1954. Some equipment on order has not yet arrived and the installation of electric lighting and power is still taking place.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £12,092.

Scheme No. 23. Mental Hospital, Berbera - D.1611 : £9,800

The extension and alterations to this hospital were completed during the year.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £9,499.

Scheme No. 24. Girls' Boarding School, Burao - D.1612 : £28,145

The School opened in January, 1953, and at the end of 1954 contained 47 pupils in two classes. A third class will be recruited in January, 1955. Both Women Education Officers are on duty.

The course at the School lasts 4 years and there is now accommodation for 100 pupils of whom 24 can be taken as boarders. In order to double the accommodation for boarders at the School, a supplementary grant of £4,000 was made during the year.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £20,495.

Scheme No. 25. Printing of Report on the Geology of the Somaliland Protectorate - D.1637 : £240

The Report was printed and received during the year and net expenditure up to 31st December, 1954, was £203.

Scheme No. 26. Purchase of Tractor and Implements for Hire to Farmers - D.1660: £3,000

The Massey-Harris Diesel tractor trailing a Goble disc harrow was hired by 104 farmers who accounted for a revenue of nearly £200. The operation of this tractor on the present basis is uneconomical due to the short season that the tractor works - from the middle of February to the middle of May. There was also an undoubted reluctance to hire the tractor until the Goble disc harrow had arrived and its performance studied. In addition there were interruptions in the work due to a variety of causes including breakages and punctures.

Until the problem of finding alternative and remunerative work for the tractor during the off-season has been solved, there does not appear to be an economic future for the tractor which concentrates entirely on primary cultivation operations.

Net expenditure to the 31st December, 1954, was £2,326.

Scheme No. 27. Teaching and Subordinate Staff for Junior Secondary School - D.1686 : £1,462

This Scheme was closed on 31st March, 1954, with a net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, of £470.

Scheme No. 28. Agricultural Credit Scheme - D.1740 : £2,500

This Scheme continues to prove of value in encouraging good farming practices and in assisting progressive farmers. Further loans were made in Hargeisa, Borama and Erigavo Districts, and one loan was made in the Las Anod District. Repayments of the loans, which may be made over four years, have been very satisfactory in the Hargeisa District. Farmers in the Borama and Erigavo Districts have, however, found difficulty in the repayment of their loans due mostly to the losses suffered as a result of the heavy locust invasions experienced in those districts.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £1,747.

Scheme No. 33. Senior Secondary School - D.2021 & 2021A : £18,485

The European Education Officer arrived in September and the Arabic teacher in July, 1954. A second intake was accepted in July, 1954. The Secondary School moved in December, 1954, to the building previously occupied by the Vocational Training Centre at Borama and provision is being made for the building of one European house, a fully equipped workshop, and equipment and electricity supply for the science laboratory. One classroom, an office, store and dormitory complete with furniture are being added at Sheikh for the Vocational Training Centre. This building programme is due to commence in January, 1955.

Net expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £2,019.

Scheme No. 34. Irrigation and Soil Conservation Projects - D.2224 - £60,000

Out of six projects submitted five have been approved in this Scheme. The grant has been provided out of the Central African Reserve as a supplement to the original Protectorate allocation.

An application has been made to the Foreign Operations Administration for a dollar grant for the purchase of American Caterpillar heavy earth moving machinery and ancillary equipment. This will be similar to the machinery which was used and has given satisfactory service in the construction of "ballehs" in Scheme No. 6. The operation and maintenance of this new machinery will, therefore, be facilitated as there will be available mechanics and operators trained in its use and it will be possible to standardise on spare parts.

(i) Tug Der Irrigation Project

Both Brigadier Hawes and Sir Geoffrey Clay, in their reports on irrigation and agricultural possibilities in the Protectorate, expressed the view that an early start could and should be made on this project, the first step being to return the river to its original channel so that a greater part of the fertile flood plains can be irrigated. Under the guidance of the Hydrologist, this essential preliminary undertaking was achieved during the year although further work on the levees to strengthen

them against exceptional floods is to be carried out before the next rains. A Committee of Management has been set up under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner to decide on such problems as land tenure and the payment of water rates.

(ii) European Agricultural Mechanic

All projects under this Scheme call for a considerable increase in the quantity of machinery in use by the Department. The Mechanic to be engaged will be able to call upon the repair facilities provided by the Public Works Department.

(iii) Dobowein Experimental Farm and Improvement Area

This Scheme is based on the recommendation of Brigadier Hawes which was endorsed by the Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Dobowein is a shallow valley without any well defined river bed. A considerable quantity of water flows down the valley and it is proposed to collect this water into delivery channels and lead it on to bunded fields. Work has not yet commenced on this project but one tractor unit has been ordered.

(iv) Mechanical Flood Control and Soil Conservation Units

This project had its origin in the suggestion of Sir Geoffrey Clay that mechanical assistance might prove useful and economic in the construction of soil and water retaining bunds and small flash irrigation canals.

The Scheme provides for two tractor units to augment the work already being done by oxen (see Scheme No. 13). One unit will work in the Inigavo District and the other in the western end of the Protectorate. Orders for Ferguson tractors with ancillary equipment have been placed.

(v) Demonstration and Bonification Area

This Scheme, based on the recommendations of Sir Geoffrey Clay, involves the selection of a suitable area of some 3 square miles, where methods of rural improvement can be undertaken as a demonstration of improved land use, soil conservation, and dam construction. The Scheme originally

allowed for the recruitment of an officer experienced in this type of work to take charge of the scheme but, as it has proved impossible to recruit a suitable candidate, it is now proposed that the Agricultural Officer of the Hargeisa District should take the Scheme under his charge. It is planned to send this officer for a period of some four to five weeks to Basutoland where work of a similar nature is being done.

A suitable area has been selected near Hargeisa as a site for the Scheme. This area incorporates three main types of land:- a low lying, fairly level area where flash irrigation water can be brought on from a small seasonal water course; the intermediate hillside where crops can be grown using storm water from the higher catchment area impounded by a system of bunds; and, finally, the upper rough pasture and forest area which will require anti-erosion measures only and where cultivation will be restricted.

A Committee of Management has been set up under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner, Hargeisa, with the District Agricultural Officer as Executive Officer. It is proposed to form a further committee of farmers at present living in the vicinity of the area.

Local farmers have shown interest in the project, and there are reasonable prospects of obtaining their co-operation when work commences.

One Fergusen tractor with ancillary equipment has been ordered.

Total expenditure under this Scheme upto the 31st December, 1954, was £1,033.

Scheme No. 35. Site for Gum warehouse in Aden. D.2235 : £600

Gum and Frankincense is exported to Aden where its sale is handled by a number of middlemen and, as the gum is subject to deterioration in the open as there are no storage facilities, the producer is often left with no alternative but to cut his losses and obtain a very much lower price. It has been decided, therefore, to build a store in Aden where gum and frankincense can be stored until such time as it is sold and the deterioration which now takes place will consequently be minimised. A site on the Maala foreshore has been made available by the Aden Port Trust and a grant of £600 has been approved for its purchase.

Scheme No. 36 : Berbera Port - D.2339 : £40,000

The development of Berbera Port has become essential to the economy of the Protectorate and resulting from a report prepared by the Consulting Engineers, provision of a total of £205,000 has been approved to cover the renovation and extension of the existing pier and the provision of some ancillary services. Of the amount required, £40,000 is earmarked from the present Development Plan and £165,000 is being provided from the £7 m. Advance Cover. Drawings are now being prepared by the Consulting Engineers to enable tenders for the construction to issue, and it is intended that building will commence during the second half of 1955. There has been no expenditure during this year.

Scheme No. 37 : Camel Abattoir and Meat Processing Factory, Berbera - £35,600

The primary object of the Scheme is to secure an increased utilisation of the animal resources of the Protectorate and, by reducing the number of old and unprofitable camels in the herds, decrease the pressure of stock on the heavily overgrazed pastures of the Protectorate. The project is based on the recommendations made by Dr. Mann of the Department of Veterinary Services, Kenya. It will be essentially a pilot project and will be run on somewhat the same lines as the successful cattle and camel abattoir at Archer's Post in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya.

The grant which has been sought will enable the abattoir and processing plants to be built, the equipment to be installed and will provide working capital required for the purchaseof camels and factory running costs for the initial period of operation.

Schemes financed from a Central Allocation

The following Schemes are not financed from the Protectorate Allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, but they are administered by the Protectorate Government, and for this reason are included in the Estimates and in the Development Plan. Schemes such as the Colonial Scholarships Scheme which are centrally administered in London, and for which

the Protectorate is not financially responsible, are not included.

Scheme No. 38. Linguistic Research - R.366 and R.366A : £2,466

This Scheme was completed in 1952/53 with a final net expenditure of £2,414.

Scheme No. 39. Geological Survey - D.1626 and 1626A : £78,933

The programme of work has been delayed, firstly, by lack of Geologists suitable to fill the vacancies and, secondly, by the late arrival of air photographs and preliminary plot maps. The position has now improved and for the first time Geologists have maps for areas on which they have not actually started work.

The geological reconnaisance mapping on a scale of 1:125,000 of the Basement Rock Area has continued and approximately 50% of the area has been covered to date. The annual report for 1953 (April, 1953 to March, 1954) was produced and issued in August, 1954, and Mineral Pamphlet No. 1 "Gypsum-Anhydrite" in April, 1954.

Apart from the mapping of the Basement Rock Areas, work has been done on water supplies, a sub-surface dam for Hargeisa, and pitting of mineralised rocks. The prospector employed by the Scheme extracted 400 lbs. of Columbite from one of the pegmatite dykes of Henweina and is now trenching and pitting a fault zone containing some lead and copper sulphides. Commercial firms have taken out Exclusive Prospecting licences for Manganese, Columbite, Beryl and Gypsum/Anhydrite; and renewed interest has been shown by oil companies in the central coastal lowlands. The Berbera District is now known to contain some Oil, Manganese, Lead and Copper Ores, Columbite, Beryl, Mica and Gypsum/Anhydrite. All these are within 40 miles of Berbera harbour and airfield though only the Gypsum/Anhydrite has so far been proved in large quantities with 20 million tons within ten miles of Berbera and considerably more within 20 miles.

Expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £48,717.

Scheme No. 40. New Broadcasting Station, Hargeisa - D.2143 :£18,360

Owing to the rise in building costs, the Scheme had to be revised and a further grant was authorised. The construction of the new station is now nearly complete and much of the equipment has arrived or is on its way from the United Kingdom. The Engineer engaged under the Scheme will be installing the equipment early in 1955.

Expenditure to 31st December, 1954, was £11,710.

Scheme No. 41. Anthropological Research: R.632 : £4,920.

In many other territories in Africa where there has been rapid progress during recent years in the economic and political spheres, studies in the social structure and tribal organisation of the people have been carried out by Anthropologists appointed by Government or made available by Universities and Research Organisations. The information which has thus become available has been of considerable use in evolving systems of Local Government best suited to the needs of the peoples of these territories.

It has long been felt that similar information would be of value in this Protectorate; the need has now been recognised by the Colonial Social Research Council and a grant has been approved which will make it possible for a survey to be conducted over a period of two or three years.

THE SECRETARIAT,
HARGEISA,
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

Date: April 12th, 1955.

RNA/Rao

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I : PROTECTORATE ALLOCATION	Approved Grant £	Nett Expenditure to 31st December, 1954 £
a) Schemes Already Approved		
1. D. 484 Economic Survey	55,505	55,447
2. D. 486 General Development	163,215	163,118
3. D. 882 Date Cultivation	45,000	33,547
4. D. 975 Borama Primary School –	21,174	21,174
5. D.1034 P.W.D. Store, Workshops etc.	9,577	9,368
6. D.1338 Ballehs	18,500	17,451
7. D.1386 Grazing Control	14,000	12,973
8. D.1396 Transport Pool for Agricultural Schemes	20,000	12,296
9. D.1417 Junior Secondary School, Borama	21,500	21,394
10. D.1434 Fisheries	19,624	13,113
11. D.1446 Hides and Skins Industry	16,800	7,450
12. D.1450 Erigavo-Mait Road	53,677	53,891
13. D.1455 Yemeni Farms	6,000	3,769
14. D.1458 Experimental Farms	7,500	3,745
15. D.1459 Forestry	42,900	20,537
16. D.1471 Hargeisa Hospital	85,128	78,378
17. D.1473 Housing for Expatriate Staff - Agricultural Schemes	19,000	18,369
18. D.1512 Temporary Expatriate Staff (Education)	10,862	6,381
19. D.1513 Additional Workshop Accommodation, Intermediate School, Sheikh	1,500	1,232
20. D.1518 Irrigation Survey	1,514	1,376
21. D.1528 Care of Destitute Children	1,583	1,583
22. D.1549 Trade School	13,130	12,092
23. D.1611 Mental Hospital, Berbera	9,800	9,499
24. D.1612 Girls' Boarding School	28,145	20,495
25. D.1637 Printing of Report on the Geology of Somaliland Protectorate	240	203
26. D.1660 Purchase of Tractor and Implements for Hire to Farmers	3,000	2,326
27. D.1686 Teaching and Subordinate Staff for Junior Secondary School	1,462	470
28. D.1740 Agricultural Credit Scheme	2,500	1,747
29. D.1812 Hydrological Survey and Soil Surveyor and Agronomist	39,232	13,730
30. D.1865 Development Officer	5,096	1,301
31. D.1883 Somali Understudies	486	445
32. D.1888 Juvenile Wing, Central Prison, Mandera	11,050	5,039
33. D.2021 Senior Secondary School	18,485	2,019
34. D.2224 Irrigation and Soil Conservation Projects	60,000	1,033
35. D.2235 Site for Gum Warehouse in Aden	600	
36. D.2339 Berbera Port	40,000	
b) Schemes Awaiting Approval		
37. Camel Abattoir and Meat Processing Factory, Berbera	35,600	-
Total Allocated Expenditure	903,369	626,991
Balance held in reserve	13,847	-
TOTAL PROTECTORATE ALLOCATION	917,232	

P.T.O.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (Continued)

	Approved Grant £	Nett Expenditure to 31st December, 1954. £
Brought Forward	917,232	626,991
II. CENTRAL ALLOCATION		
(a) Schemes Already Approved		
38. R. 366 Linguistic Research	2,466	2,414
39. D.1626 Geological Survey	78,933	48,717
40. D.2143 New Broadcasting Station	18,360	11,710
41. R. 632 Anthropological Research	4,920	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,021,911	689,832